FALL

We never tire speaking of our grand line of Fall Overcoats. In this climate such a garment is a necessity at nearly all seasons of the year. At the present time no one should go without one. We are having a big sale on our Cheviot and Melton Silklined Overcoats at

SPECIAL SALE

24c!

These Cuffs are made from 2100 linen, and are usually sold by the exclusive furnishers at 40c.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE WASHINGTON STREET.

From Alabama to Mississippi, when the new pavement is down, will be far the finest and handsomest business street in America. We don't except magnificent Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, D. C., be-cause no six blocks on Pennsylvania avenue can compare with the six squares from Alabama to Mississippi street in the matter of imposing business houses. Now let's have Llinois street, from the Union Station to Ohio; Pennsylvania street. Washington street to Ohio; Meridian and Circle, Washington to Ohio; Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi streets, around the State-house, paved the same as Washington, and we have a city of which all could feel proud. Give us electric lights, and a pride and care for cleanliness that will lead to each business-house keeping sidewalks and gutters clean. Add these to the beauty of North Tennessee, Illinois, Meridian Pennsylvania, Delaware and Alabama streets, haven't we got a beautiful city?
With these improvements, and the Kankakee Line
(Big Four) ticket office in the midst of these beauties, to which our people can go and purchase railway tickets to all points east, west, north and south, with this great railway and its connections to carry people, it will make Indianapolis indeed a Mecca, and the visit to it one of the events of a person's life.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart....... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive............ 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

CHICAGO DIVISION. Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian screets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Brave Mrs. Hay Kills a Texas "Terror" Who Had Robbed Many Travelers.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says the notorious "lone highwayman," who has for the past two years been a terror to Gravelers in the vicinity of Kerrville, and who has, without the assistance of a single confederate, repeatedly robbed stage coaches, rifled mail bags and gone through as many as six commercial travelers in broad daylight without the slightest inconvenience or resistance, has been killed. He was shot by Mrs. Lizzie Hay, formerly Miss Gibbons, at her home at the head of the prong of Rio Sabinal, Bandero county, last Monday. The scene of the occurrence is so remote from railroad or telegraph service that the news old not reach town until to-day, when Mrs. Hay visited the city with a company of friends. To a corre-spondent she told the story of the killing as follows: "Last Monday morning I was sitting in my room, when suddenly a masked man appeared on the front gallery. I told him to leave or I would kill him. He laughed and said: You're a plucky woman, but I'll have what I want out of this house or burn it down over your head.' By this time I had needle-gun and he had entered. drew it down on him within eighteen inches of his heart, but it snapped, and he said, 'I will kill you,' at the same time producing a long, keen bladed knife and aiming it at my throat. I warded off that blow, but the next time he struck the end of the knife struck in my forehead, making an ugly gash. At the same time I reversed ends of the gun and struck him over the head, felling him to the floor, and before he could rise I had reversed the gun and pulled the trigger. This time it fired, the bullet taking effect in his left side. He gave a yell and rolled out on the porch. I looked for another cartridge, but the blood was streaming down my face so I could not find them. I wiped it off with my spron, and reloaded my gun as soon as I found the cartridges. He had by this time almost reached his borse. I took good aim and fired, but I den't think I hit him. My husband was up in the canyon, but when he came home, s few hours after dark, he immediately organized a party of rangers. They trailed him for a distance of twenty miles by his blood, and found him dead. His name is unknown, but he is recognized to be the same man whose bold depredations have for two years past terrorized he whole of Bandero county."

I. O. O. F. Meeting Postponed. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24. - Grand Master For-United States and Canada, has postponed the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Nashville, Tenn. from the 2d of October to Nev. 27, on account of vellow fever in the South.

Valuable Horses Burned. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24 - Violin, worth \$5,000 swned by Charles Dickerman, of New York, and Misty Way, worth \$4,000, owned by Cyrus Motter, of Marion, Ind., were burned to death in the burning of J. B. Shockeny's stable, at the fair grounds, to-day.

WHEN INDICATIONS. CHINA'S REFUSAL TO RATIFY

TUESDAY-Fair weather; slightly warmer.

That describes the importance of THE WHEN when it comes to a consideration of apparel for man or boy.

Yesterday we told you fully of the great bargains we had in

FALL AND WINTER HATS To-day, to go from crown to toe, we call your attention to the no less important ques-

HOSIERY.

"Are they all-wool?" asked the young lady who was buying some. "Yes, ma'am," said the absent-minded clerk; "all-wool and a yard wide." With an indignant glance the young lady left the store.

We have a number of specialties in all-Wool Merinos (plain and fancy), Natural Wool, Balbriggan and Domestic, equal to any house in the country.

RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES

MAD ONLY IN A TRANCE.

A St. Louis Boy Who Suffered from Hydrophobia and Didn't Know It.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 24.-A trio of the leading physicians of the city are greatly puzzled over the strange case of fourteen-year-old Willie Moehl. Yesterday he developed violent symptoms of hydrophobia. First he lost consciousness; then he revived and began barking like a dog and biting at the furniture. The neighbors came, accompanied by the physicians, and found the boy frothing at the mouth and chewing up the carpets. He snarled and barked and fought desperately when an attempt was made to overpower him. It required four men to bind him, and he was carried to a bed and fast-

ened to the posts with ropes.
In order to determine if it was hydrophobia, a small pan of water was brought in the room and the patient went frantic at the sight of it. The physicians then agreed that it was hydrophobia. The parents were told that there was no hope for the lad, and that his death was liable to occur at any moment. After barking, biting and frothing all night, he became unconscious and remained in that state for six hours. He woke up this afternoon, rubbed his eyes, and wanted to know what he was tied up for. The physicians were thunderstruck. The boy was released, and when interrogated it was discovered that he had no recollection of what had transpired during the twenty-four hours. Dr. J. T. Pirtle, Dr. Spiegelbalter and Dr. Schultz were the physicians in attendance, and they say the case is without parallel. The boy seems fully recovered, and said he had been bitten by dogs several times this summer.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

An Effort to Discredit Recent Publications in a Prominent German Paper.

BERLIN, Sept. 24. - The Cologne Gazette publishes a semi-official dispatch from Berlin which states that the abstract of the diary of the late Emperor Frederick was published without Emperor William's knowledge and against his wish. The dispatch further says that the abstract contains a series of inaccuracies. Well informed persons believe that the work, as published, was specially prepared. The original was mutilated and distorted and its real character destroyed by the deliberate selection of certain extracts. The parts published are not genuine

Prince Bismarck has expressed the opinion that the alleged abstract published in the Deutsche Rundschau, last week, is apocryphal. This view of the Chancellor was given after he had carefully examined the matter published in the Deutsche Rundschau, and was in response to a definite question as to his idea of the authenticity of the alleged abstracts. The publishers of the Deutsche Rundschau have resolved to ignore semi-official decials, be-

ing convinced that the diary is authentic. Professor Delbrucck denies that he had any share The Berlin Post, comparing the policies of Frederick and Bismarck as revealed in the former's diary. exclaims: "Thank God that Germany and Frederick himself were spared the

task of putting his intentions to a practical Barttelot's Alleged Brutality.

LONDON, Sept. 24. - Farran, Henry M. Stanley's Syrian interpreter, has arrived in London. He left Aruwhimi on account of illness, three days before Major Barttelot started on his journey. He confirms the reports as to Barttelot's bot temper and the brutality shown by him to the natives, and says he expected that Barttelot would be killed. Stanley, be says. insisted upon the natives being kindly treated. The acts of brutality began soon after Stanley left. Farran believes that Stanley reached Emin Bey, but admits that the anxiety felt concerning the explorer is justified. Tippoo Tib, he says, hated Barttelot and therefore obstructed the progress of the expedition.

A Timely Release.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.-Mr. Alexander Blane, whose release from Londonderry jail occurred to-day, was liberated upon five minutes' notice. by a telegram from Dublin Castle, the prison doctor certifying that his life would be endangered by his further incarceration.

Foreign Notes.

A dispatch from South Africa says that ten vessels have been wrecked in a hurrican, in Algoa bay. The loss of life was small. One million spindles in the Lancashire mills have commenced running on short time, the mill-owners' object being to defeat the American

The Porte has obtained a loan of £1,000,000 at 7 per cent from the Deutsche Bank, granting in return a concession for the extension of the Scutari Ismid railway to Angora.

Rev. Father Farrelly and Rev. Father Clark have each been sentenced, at Arklow, Ireland, to six weeks' imprisonment, for inciting their parishioners to boycott certain residents of their

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION CITY, Ind., Sept. 24.-Jas. Moorman died at his home at the residence of C. W. Pierce, in this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the ninety fourth year of his age. James Moorman was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, on the 26th day of June, 1795. In 1822 he came to Wayne county, Indiana, and began the battle of life with no inheritance but a strong frame, good health and indom-itable will. Aided by correct judg-ment and economic habits, he accumulated an ample fortune. He lived and died a member of the Friends' Church. Born and coming to maturity in a slave State, he was convinced of the evils of human slavery, and was always a friend of the fugutive and a laborer in the cause of emancipation. Cantious and conservative in all his habits, he was fearless in doing what he conceived to be the right. He was an original Abolitionist and assisted many escaping slaves. He never engaged in business speculation, but his motto was to pay as you go, and every day earn more than you spend. He leaves an estate worth three-quarters of a million. Having never married, he leaves only collateral heirs. Of late years he has given liberally for charitable purposes, and in his will has provided for an orphan's home and a monument to the memory of Randolph county soldiers. In 1860 he removed to this county, and began banking at Winchester. In 1865 he, with others, established the First National Bank of this place. He was a stockholder and director in other banking ibstitutions. A few years ago, feeling the encreachments of age, he retired from business, and for three years his estate has been managed by a trustee. His death was caused by physical decay, induced by extreme old age, his age being ninety-three years, two months and twenty-

eight days.

FROM CROWN TO TOE Causes That Impelled the Pekin Government to Reject the Exclusion Treaty.

> The Agreement' Would Have Been Approved Had It Not Been for the Very Hasty Action of Congress in Passing the Scott Bill.

> Speaker Carlisle Testifies in Relation to Charges Against Mr. Stahlnecker.

Commander-in-Chief Warner Urges Grand Army Men to Use Diligence in Endeavoring to Recruit the Ranks of the Order.

THE EXCLUSION QUESTION.

The Reasons that Induced the Chinese Gov-

ernment to Reject the Treaty. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-A Washington special to the Herald says that the rejection of the Chinese exclusion treaty by the Pekin government cancels, also, the act of Congress signed by the President on the 13th inst., pro. hibiting the coming of the Chinese laborers into the United States. Unless the President signs the Scott exclusion bill, the old order of things must continue indefinitely. The reasons why China rejected the treaty were told to Minister Denby, and by him cabled to the State Department. For diplomatic reasons it is not deemed advisable at this time, and pending the consideration by the President of the Scott exclusion bill, to make the information sent from Pekin public. All that has been made known is that the treaty has been rejected. The facts, however, are not a state secret, but are known in diplomatic circles, and in detail. It has been alleged that the amendments made by the Senate to the treaty as proposed by the administration were objectionable. They not, and the Chinese Minister, doubtless speaking by instruction of his government, said in his letter to the Secretary of State: "If it had not been for these amendments the Chinese minister would have exchanged ratifications last spring." They were cabled at once to Pekin, but formality required they should be acted upon by the Grand Council of the imperial government. To arrange the documents in their necessary order and submit all the accompanying papers to the Pekin government explanatory of the Senate's action, required several days. The Chinese minister was under orders to go to Peru on important business, but, to arrange the amended treaty and get everything in order, he delayed his departure. It was calculated the trip to Peru would occupy about three months, the time it would also take for the amended treaty to go to Pekin, be duly acted upon and its ratification returned to Washington by mail. The Chinese minister accordingly arranged to be in Washington by Sept. 1." On leaving Peru he was to notify Pekin, and the ratification was then to be forwarded so it would reach bere a week or ten days after his arrival in Washington. The original plan was to have exchanged ratifications early in September. On the 4th of September the minister was advised that the Scott exclusion bill had passed the House unanimously, and the probability was it would tikewise pass the Senate. A synopsis of the bill and the reasons alleged for its adoption were cabled both to Pekin and the minister. The tenor of the other sill had also been cabled, the operation of which was made conditional on the ratification of the treaty. Neither the min-ister nor his government could understand the cause for this unexpected act of discourtesy. and the minister was at once cabled to remain in Peru until otherwise ordered, that the Pekin government might have free communication with him. The Pekin Foreign Office was dumfounded, as the minister, when he left Washington, understood that the United States government and his own were singularly in accord with the object it was desired to attain. On Sept. 7 the Senate, with only three dissenting votes, not only agreed to the bill as it passed the House, but no change whatever was made in its wording. Pending a motion to reconsider this vote, final action was postponed until Sept. 17. Immediately the necessary steps were taken to enroll it, and the facts showing that the bill was now beyond recail were cabled to Pekin and Peru. It is a curious fact that the Pekin government, advised of the sentiment expressed by Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, about the injustice of the proposed Ringgold in safety, and surreulaw actually concurred in Mr. Sherman's opinion that it was a manifestedly unfriendly act of Congress to pass the Scott exclusion bill. The alleged political purpose of the bill was fully explained; and the circumstances under which it was drawn and rushed through the House were known in Pekin. Had action stepped there it would not have had a feather weight | by force would draw the fire of the Gatling guns of influence, but when it was finally known that the Senate had passed it without amendment. the council decreed the rejection of the treaty because, after such an action, no self-respecting nation could ratify a treaty the explicit provisions of which had been violated by this act of one of the high contracting parties. It can be said on the highest authority that until this happened there was no thought of rejecting the treaty, nor was the decree made final until Pekin was advised that the Senate's concurrence in this exclusion bill was beyond recall. On that point the Chinese government was very careful, as the forthcoming explanation will fully show, and which it will be the unpleasant duty of the Chinese minister to communicate to the State Department probably iduring the latter part of Getober. The serious question now is whether the President, in view of all of the facts, will approve the bill. If he does not, then the whole question of Chinese immigration, the return of those claiming to have departed with certificates of identification, will still be open. If he approves the bill he will still further justify the complaint of the Chinese government that it is not a friendly act, the more so because, very recently, he had, while cordial relations were undiminished, bad passed a bill to carry into effect the provisions of this treaty,

cation of that treaty by China. THE STAHLNECKER CASE.

the approval of which had not only been asked.

but the legislation referred to was actually

passed in full and just expectation of the ratifi-

Speaker Carlisle Takes the Stand in Behalf

of the Prosecution. Washington, Sept. 24. - The Stablnecker investigating committee met again to-day. Judge Kelley was the first witness. His examination was brief. Mr. Coleman asked two questions of him, both of which were objected to by Judge

Wilson and ruled out by the committee. Speaker Carlisle was next put upon the stand. He testified that he had not told Mr. Smithmeyer that Mr. Stahlnecker's father had an interest in the marble quarries. He said that Mr. Stablnecker had been appointed chairman of the library committee because he was the only Democratic member of that committee reelected to the present Congress, and his appointment was simply in line of a long established custom, Samuel J. Randall, Gen. Geo. B. Williams and others had recommended the appointment. Mr. Stahlnecker became a member of the special investigating committee because be was chairman of the standing committee. The Speaker and General Williams had discussed the rumor that Mr. Stahlnecker's father was interested in the Tuckahoe quarries, and had concluded that there was no truth in it. Mr. Stabluecker bimself had told the witness that his father had declined to act as receiver of a failed quarry company; that some of his constituents wanted him to speak to Smithmeyer about the marble from his district; that he IMr. Stahlnecker | had told the architect that he did not want him to accept any material that was not carefully examined. Concerning Smithmeyer's statement that the witness had told him that he [the architect] would not be further persecuted by Stahlnecker, the witness said that after Stabluecker's appointment he had told the architect that his suspicions were unfounded. He might have also told Smithmeyer, Senator

Voorhees, or some other person that he would

not have appointed Stahlnecker as chairman of the library committee if he had believed that his father was interested in a quarry. In con-clusion, the Speaker positively denied that he had told the architect that the pressure upon him was so great that he was forced to appoint Stahlnecker as chairman of the committee.

M. H. Cardozo, of New York, was the first witness called for the defense. He said he was the attorney for the New York Quarry Company. He produced the stock books and certificates, and testified that neither Representative Stahlnecker, nor his father, nor any member of that family, ever owned a single share of stock or had any interest in quarries. He said, fur-ther, that architect Smithmeyer had invited himself and Mr. Stahlnecker to dine at the Jefferson Club, about July 11. If any reference had been made to marble, it had been purely

On cross-examination, the witness said there were two other quarries of Tuckahoe marble besides the one owned by the company which he represented, but he did not know who were the

stockholders.

Mr. Oliver Stahlnecker, of New York, father of the Congressman, testified that neither himself nor any member of his family had any interest in the quarry.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Letter from the Commander-in-Chief Urging

an Increase of Its Numbers. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. - Representative Warnor, of Missouri, in his official capacity as Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued the following to-night:

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.

[Circular Letter No. 1.] Comrades-The Commander-in-chief, upon assumin the duties of his office, desires to touch elbows an keep step with the department commanders and all the comrades, that there may be no break along the line. It is his hope that this year will be one of earnest, active work. Every Grand Army post should be a recruiting station. There is necessity for this. We are confronted with the fact that thousands of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the rebellion are not members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The names of all these our old companions in some who live within a reaour old companions in arms, who live within a reasonable distance of a Grand Army post, should be found on our rolls. Until this is done, our organization has not reached its maximum. It is for you comrades, to say whether we shall advance or retreat. understood that, as in 1861-5, the politics or religion facomrade was not questioned; that as then we did not permit differences on those questions to divide us, so it shall be now. Fraternity, charity and loyalty is a platform broad enough for every survivor of the Union army to stand upon. Standing upon that platform the spirit of true comradeship protects a comrade's sectarian and political opinions from even adverse criticism? His opinions on these questions he is entitled to. With them his comrades have nothing to do save to respect them and to protect him in the free exercise of the same. As members of the grandest civic organization in the world, let us one and all hew to this line. As officers, let us practice what we preach. By so doing we may reasonably hopef to increase in numbers, and usefulness, and strength the bonds of comradeship that should bind other-a comradeship the warp and woof of which are fraternity and charity woven in the loom of

Comrades, the commander-in-chief asks that which he believes he will receive—your active co-operation in advancing the lines of our order. With your assistance much can be accomplished; without it his labor will be in vain Department commanders will, at as early a day as possible, notify these headquarters of the time and place of holding the encampment in each department. This letter is subscribed by your comrade in F., C.

VM. WARNER. Commander-in-chief. Official: EUGENE F. WEIGEL, Adjutant general.

MINOR MATTERS.

Murderous Fight That May Develop Into an International Quarrel. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-Acting Secretary Therepson this morning received the following telegram from the collector of customs at

Brownsville, Tex., dated the 23d: "An armed mob has possession of Rio Grande City, on account of the killing of a Mexican by a customs officer in a personal encounter. The officer went to Ft. Ringgold for protection. The civil authorities of Starr county are powerlean Please obtain orders to be telegraphed for Millery at Ringgold to protect the customhouse and citizens until the danger is over. The necessity is urgent. Fighting is hourly expected. Orders have to be sent by carrier from Ft. Brown. The line to Ringgold has been cut by

Secretary Thompson replied to the collector asking if the situation at Rio Grande City to-day is still of a character to require the presence of United States troops, but received no enswer up to the hour of closing the department. A letter was also prepared requesting the Secretary of War to order troops to Rio Grande City for the protection of government property. In the absence, however, of information from the collector that the necessity for troops still existed. Secretary Thompson did not sign the letter and

decided to take no further action till to-morrow. A telegrem from Rio Grande City says Garza, who was shot on Friday last, by Victor Sebree, is still living, and has a chance of recovering, as the surgeon at Fort Ringgold says the ball struck no vital part. Sebree reached Fort dered himself to the commanding officer. Colonel Clendenning. He will be kept in military custody until the sheriff of this county feels that he can protect him. The Mexicans made a demand on the military for Sebree, but Colonel Clendenning refused to deliver him up, and notified them that any attempt to take him and of the entire command.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following

named Indianians: Original Invalid-J. Cobb. Greensburg; E. H. Dunn, Shelbyville; L. S. Base, Shelbyville; J. Blue, Battle-ground; W. H. H. Gilbert, Whitehall; J. P. Meyers (deceased), Rochester; H. Davis, Greensburg; E. D. McGee, Roann; A. Robbins, Central; J. Fox, Columbia City; J. B. Early, Kosauth; E. Arnold, Montpelier; A. Guire, Draper; H. Dill, Goshen; J. Johnson, Huron; C. Keck, Vincennes, J. Williams, Ireland; I. Love, Marion; J. Pinkston, Fayetteville; T. W. Rominger, Hartsville; E. R. Douglass, Crawfordsville; J. L. Laughrey, Monroe; A. Keen, Sullivan; J. M. Stockdale, Sycamore; F. F. Domke, Medaryville: H. Easterday, Rochester; G. W. Hardwick, Lafavettee; J. Brunesholz, Brownstown; A. Izor, Indianapolis; L. Hamilton, Waynesville; S. Kissinger, Churubusco; J. H. Ray, Hellott; J. H. Fulk, Worthington; J. Brown, North Judson; R. A. Hullis, Ft. Ritner; T. J. DeBolt, St. Paul; J. Smith, Jasper; U. Mock, Ridgeville; W. H. H. Schrock (deceased), Decatur; H. C. Wright, Mitchell; S. Rutherford, Idaville; G. W. McCulley, Georgetown; C. Fromer, Greensburg; S. A. Parrish, Knightsville; D. Miller, Pennville; W. C. Warnock, Greenstown; B. F. Slater, Harrell; W. P. Butts (deceased), Muddy Fork. Increase-William S. Kaler, Andersonville;

Robert H. Little, Elmdale; Robert McMullen, Manchester; George Swank, Jordan; William H. H. Ward, Logansport. Widows, etc.-Amanda, widow of Thomas Self, Hillham; Nettie H., widow of William H. Schrock. Decatur; Lucinda, mother of Henry Thom, Dupont: Laura I., widow of John Curry, Mauckport; Elizabeth, widow of Emery E. Raper, Indianapolis; Sarah J. Compton, former

widow of William P. Bugan, Washington.

The Senate Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Senate finance committee's tariff bill has been finished by the sub-committee, and will be reported to the full committee to-morrow. It will be withheld for a short time in order to give the minority an opportunity to frame its adverse report, which work Senator Beck is superintending at Fortress Monroe. It is established that the bill will reduce the revenue about \$65,000,000. It is the present purpose of the majority to oppose any movement for an adjournment until the bill is passed, and if this shall not have happened long enough before election, a recess will be proposed, beginning between the 20th and 26th of October.

Collector Kuhn Sustained.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the surveyor of customs at Indianapolis in assessing duty at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem on certain boxes imported by Charles Mayer & Co. The importation consists of an ark containing a number of wooden figures of animals. The importers entered the figures only, and claim in their appeal that the arks are boxes intended for the transportation and safe-keeping of the figures, and are accordingly free of duty.

Illness of Associate Justice Matthews. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- Justice Stanley Matthews, of the Supreme Court, is ill with catarrhal diarrhoea at his residence in this city,

but is expected to be in his usual health in few days. There were alarming reports in circulation to-night as to his condition, but they were unfounded.

SUBSCRIBER

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- The pair of General Hovey and Colonel Matson was made for an indefinite period to-day. Colonel Matson will leave for Indiana to-morrow, and General Hovey goes on Wednesday. George H. Pendleton and John Hancock, of

Indiana, are in the city. Land Commissioner Stockslager has been called to his home at Corydon by the illness of

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day submit-ted to Congress an estimate of the amount which will be required to pay the mileage allowance of messengers from the various State capitals who will bring the result of the votes of the electoral colleges to Washington. The total sum asked for this purpose is stated at \$9,-000, and the share which the messenger from Indianapolis will recieve is \$188.50.

A CRAZY MILLIONAIRE.

Pitiable Condition to Which the Once Envied Robert Garrett Has Been Reduced.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 .- "One fine autumn morning, fifteen years ago," says a writer in the Commercial Advertiser of this evening, "the author of this sketch stood at the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, in the city of Baltimore, waiting for a street car. A young man who was a perfect athlete in appearance stood waiting for the same car. The conductor seemed to know the handsome young man, and they chatted pleasantly together for geveral blocks. There was the glow of health on the young man's cheeks; his eyes sparkled with intelligence; his face was broad and bonest looking. There was a cheery ring in his voice. His step as he got off the car was quick and elastic. His whole make-up was that of a prosperous

young business man. "Yesterday I was walking along a country road which runs near the border of one of the most picturesque lakes in America. The lake is in New Jersey. Surrounding it are lofty mountains, their sides covered with a thick growth of pine and cedar trees. It is a lonely spot, and at the point where I stood there is po sign of human habitation. As I stopped a moment admiring the wild scenery of the place, I heard the grinding of carriage wheels. A moment later a carriage turged a bend in the road and passed me. Besides the driver there were three men in the same carriage. Two men looked like prize-fighters. The third man sat with bowed head between them. He looked old grizzled. His face was haggard, his cheeks were pale, and his eyes had a vacant, wild look in them. His form was lean and bent. His companions watched him narrowly. As the carriage passed me this man had his hands clasped in front of him. He seemed wrapped in deep study. A moment later he raised his head, threw up his hands, and, with a frenzied look, started from his seat as if to leap from the carriage. At the same time he uttered a terrified shriek. The two rough-looking men caught hold of him and pressed him back into his seat. He sank back helplessly, with a pitiful, scared look. The carriage passed on to another bend in the road and out of sight. The prematurely old man bad again bent nearly double, with his hands covering his face as if he was crying.

"The young man that I saw fifteen years ago in the Baltimore street-car, and the bent, haggard man in the carriage yesterday, were one and the same men. The man was Robert Garrett. But what a change bas taken place in fif-teen years! There was not the slightest trace in the form or face of the man in the carriage vesterday to indicate the young, sprightly and well-dressed Robert Garrett of fifteen years ago, nor that the man had once been the president of a great railway and a power in the financial world. Robert Garrett is now a prisoner in the old Miller mansion at Ringwood, N. J. and, in spite of what is said by his physicians, it is evident that he never will be a well man again. He may live for years. but his reason is permanently dethroned. He is as completely restrained of his liberty as a convict. He is never allowed out of sight of the two men, who look like prize-fighters. They are hired to watch him and prevent violent outbreaks of his mania. Their services are frequently in demand for that purpose. Only a few days ago Mr. Garrett had a violent spell in the Ringwood House. He then came near breaking away from his burly attendants and jumping from a window. A servant who was in the room at the time was knocked sprawling by the demented millionaire."

Babe Carried Away by an Eagle.

WIGHITA, Kan., Sept. 24.-The baby of a farmer. William Beattie, who lives on the Cimarron river north of the Territory line, was carried off by an eagle Saturday. Beattie went to work in the morning, leaving in his dug-out his two children, one five years old and a baby aged two months. About noon Beattle returned home and found his girl in tears. She said she had taken the baby into the yard and left it while she went into the house. In a few minutes she heard a cry, and on looking out saw the baby "flying away" as she expressed it. The his home, and summoned his neighbors to the wooded banks of the river, for which the eagle had made. In about an hour the sound of a shot summoned the searchers together. One of the men had found the eagle and was engaged in a deadly conflict with it. He had emptied his gun at the big bird and broken a wing, and was using his gun as a club when reinforcements arrived. The eagle fluttered into the bushes, and then the father saw his infant, dead, the body

horribly lacerated and part gone.

Fatally Cut by Her Demented Son. CHICAGO, Sept. 24 .- Wollers Johnson, an insane man, living at 528 Lasalle atreet, made a probably fatal assault upon his aged mother. The man has been mentally unsound for over two years. This morning he went to a drawer in the kitchen pantry, secured a large butcher knife, and, without warning, plunged it into his mother's throat, making a ghastly wound. Again he made a thrust and the keen blade ran through the throat near the first wound. The old lady dropped apparently lifeless to the floor. Believing her to be dead, the maniac left the house and went to the woodshed. An alarm was quickly given, and an officer hastened to the shed, where he found Johnson hanging to a beam. The man was not yet dead, and the officer cut him down. When resuscitated he gave a coherent account of himself and seemed to have recovered his dementia, but when told of his crime, did not appear to have any recollection of it. He was overcome with grief and said he loved his mother devotedly. Mrs. Johnson is sixty-nine years of age. Her son is thirtyfour years old.

Disappearance of a Scientist.

Boston, Sept. 24. - The authorities at police headquarters were notified this morning of the disappearance of Mr. John Thornton Wood, a distinguished scientific man, who left Washington to come here. He was due here on Sept. 12, and after visiting a number of professors at Harvard was to continue his journey to Thornton's Ferry, N. Y. It is known that he reached Boston, but since then all trace of him is lost. He is seventy years old, six feet high, 150 pounds in weight, with long white beard, mustache and bair. He acts nervously, but is slow in

The Ives-Staynor Case.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—By a rearrangement of plan the arguments in the Ives-Staynor case were continued and concluded to-day. Judge Shroder, instead of delivering his decision today, will deliver it at 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. If wholly favorable to the defendants, it will take the case from the jury and dismiss the defendants. Experts, however, believe that the best the defendants have to hope for is that some of the testimony already given may be ruled out, and that they will have to stand trial and make a defense.

Baggageman Commits Suicide. PITTSBURG, Sept. 24. - When the night express on the Fort Wayne road, which left Chicago for this city yesterday afternoon, arrived at Alliance, O., this morning, Wm. Sims, the baggage master, was found dead in the express car with a builet wound in his head and a revolver lying by his side. The cause of the suicide is not known. He was in good spirits last night. and an hour before his body was discovered was chatting pleasantly with the express messenger. The deceased lived in Pittsburg and was un-

Farm-House Robbed of Valuable Papers.

special to the Indianapolis Joprnal. RICHMOND, Sept. 24. - John Oxer's farm-house, located about sixteen miles from Richmond. over in Preble county, Ohio, was burglarized while they were off visiting yesterday, of about \$5,000 in notes, a gold watch and some money.

CHIEF-JUSTICE M. W. FULLER

A Brilliant Banquet in His Honor, Tendered by Members of the Chicago Bar.

The Dining-Room of the Palmer House Converted Into a Rose Garden and Crowded by an Assemblage of Distinguished Men.

A Feast at Which Felicitous Speeches and Good Feeling Were the Order.

The New Chief-Justice Gracefully Returns Thanks to His Friends-Speeches by Judge Gresham and Ex-Senator Trumbull.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The friends of Melville W. Fuller, the new chief of the Nation's highest civil tribunal, gathered by the hundred to-night to take him by the hand and listen once more to his voice before his departure for Washington to assume the office that is greater in some respects than the presidency of the United States. The occasion was a banquet tendered Mr. Fuller at the Palmer House by the members of he Chicago bar, among whom he has so long been a worker. The attendance was not limited to the legal fraternity, but included scores of citizens most distinguished in other pursuits. Undoubtedly the thought most common to all present was that a majority of Mr. Fuller's five predecessors in the Su-Court chief-justiceship, even the future, lived and died without an inkling that the high place which they filled with so much dignity might now be occupied by one whose legal reputation should be made in what was to them at best a sparsely-settled prairie. It was in the main dining-room of the Palmer House that the half a thousand or more guests sat down to the banquet. The great apartment was magnificently decorated and illuminated brilliantly. At the main table, in the northern end of the room, were twenty-five seats, includand feeble. His bair was prematurely | ing one for the little man with the leopine head, whom the great assemblage had gathered to honor. In front of this table, and occupying the whole of the remainder of | the floor, were tables set for eight persons each. Immediately in front of Chief-justice Fuller, who sat at the right of the chairman of the occasion, Judge Drummond, stood a floral representation of the scales with which Justice measures the claims of the parties who come before her. A bank of roses enriched with their crimson bue the appointments of the center of the main table. Half way to the right-hand end of the table another bank of roses reposed in perfumed whiteness, and at an equal distance to the left the pink fragrance of still another bank of roses claimed the attention of the participants. Each one of these small mountains contained three hundred and fifty roses, and their variegated color harmonized well with the vivid green of the festooned smilax and inlaid ferns which otherwise decorated the table. Behind the chairman a floral arch carried its graceful proportions, bearing the inscription "Melville W. Fuller." Each of the tables was made beautiful with a basket of dahlias or roses, the floral figure upon each of the tables being different from all the others. The chandeliers were decorated with testoons of glittering smilax, the side brackets were beautified in the same fashion, and the delicious perfume of more than ten thousand roses filled the chamber. At the rear of the raised platform upon which stood the main table, above the heads of the guests hung the stars and stripes, fitly filling out the picture of a scene which has seldom been equaled in the history of Chicago.

An hour before the time fixed for the begining of the banquet, the hosts of the occasion to the number of several hundred assembled in the botel parlors and welcomed Mr. Fuller. After much pleasant informal social conversation, the company, from the gray-haired veter-ans of the bar to the fledglings of the law who graduated but yesterday, formed in column with the other guests, who had been arriving meanwhile, and took up the march down the long hall to the banquet chamber. Arrived at the entrance of the dining-room, the doors were thrown open and the glitter of silver and glass. and the delicious perfume of the wealth of flowers within greeted the sense of the assemblage. Without delay the seats were occupied, and as the Chief-justice appeared, he was saluted with a round of hearty applause. The applause subsiding, the participants took their

of the hour, while music from a concealed band

added to the inspiration. On the right hand of the new Chief-justice sat Judge Walter Q. Greeham, and beyond, in the order named, were Gen. George W. Crook, Judge Bradwell, Judge Caton, ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Joseph Medill and Hon. W. C. Goudey. At the left of the chairman the following gentlemen were seated: The Hon. Mr. Fleetwood, Judge Blodgett, Justice Magruder, of the Illinois Supreme Court, Judge Allen, General Williams, Judge Woods, Mayor Roche. In the body of the ball, at various tables, were seated indiscriminately legal luminaries, merchant princes and other gentlemen whose names are widely known in the most various capacities. Among them were ex-Secretary of War Robert Lincoln, ex-Minister Fto Persia Fredk. S. Winston, George W. Smith, Marshall Field, Alexander Sullivan, N. K. Fairbank, S. Corning Judd, Leonard Swett, George M. Pullman, C. C. Bonney, Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons, R. C. Clowry, T. B. Blackstone, C. T. Hutchinson, H. B. Porter, J. H. McVicker, N. B. Ream, Clinton A. Snowden, Wm. Henry Smith, Gen. John McNuita, John R. Walsh, Jesse Spaulding

After all the good things on the bill of fare had been disposed of, Judge Drummond rapped for order, and, in a speech which evoked great applause, took up the charge that Mr. Fuller was not generally known in the country. The speaker thought that Mr. Fuller was very well known. He was certainly well known in the State of Illinois. He was certainly well known in the city of Chicago, which now contains double the population of that of the whole State of Vermont. |Great applause, and shouts of laughter, renewed again and again.] Judge Drummond warmly recommended the new Chief-justice as fully worthy in every way of the chief-justiceship. All present arose to their feet at the suggestion of Judge Drummond and drank to the health of Chiefjustice Fuller, while three cheers were proposed and given with a will. The response by Chiefjustice Fuller was punctuated by frequent applause, and at no point was it heartier than when reference was made to Judge Drummond. When the Chief-justice spoke his name, he looked down upon the venerable chairman at his side, and the company rose to their feet, and with bandkerchie's flying, and tumultuous voices testified their respect for the old judge who for so many years presided in the United States Court in this city. Judge Drummond was affected to tears by the demonstration. Mr. Fuller said:

I profoundly appreciate the manifestation of kindly feeling towards me, personally, which accompanies this tribute to the axalted office to which I have been called. I can conceive of no reward of human en-deavor, no gratification in the attainment of the objects of human ambition, which can be compared to the affectionate commendation of the friends, the associates and the fellow-laborers of years. Centuries ago friendship was declared to be the only thing in regard to the benefits of which all men were agreed.

Many despised riches; many shunned great office;
many disregarded what most thought worthy of admiration; but all found friendship essential to endurable existence, rendering adversity more supportable and prosperity more brilliant. So, at the close of more than thirty-two years of professional exertion and daily companionship, this assurance of the regard of my brethren and my people is inexpressibly grateful. It illumines the remembrance of the pas and brightens the anticipations of the future. In that thirty-two years the circles, enlarging as

they passed, have known many a loosened hand, many a missing face, yet the ties of youth and of advancing age remained in effect unbroken, holding the past, the present, and the future in an indissoluble bond. When, leaving the whispering pines and hundred harbored shores of my native State, I cast my lot with the busy denizens of the rising city of the imperial West, the members of the Supreme Court of Illinois were Scales and Skinner, speedily followed by Breeze, and Walker, and Caton—Caton, the nestor of the Chicago bar, which has not yet ceased to enjoy the glad some light of that jurisprudence whose foundation has some light of the caton.